

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE  
**African Repository**

Vol. XLVIII.]

JULY, 1872.

[No. 7.

CONTENTS.

|   | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| FOURTH OF JULY.....   | 193   |
| LIGHT DAWNING UPON AFRICA.....  | 194   |
| LIBERIA BAPTIST MISSION.....  | 198   |
| PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS IN AFRICA.....  | 200   |
| THE MISSION OF SIERRA LEONE.....  | 204   |
| AFRICAN TRIBES NOT ALL SAVAGES.....   | 208   |
| GERMANY IN NORTHERN AFRICA.....   | 210   |
| ALGERIA IN NORTHERN AFRICA.....   | 211   |
| WEST COAST RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.....  | 212   |
| WEST AFRICAN INTELLIGENCE.....  | 214   |
| AN AFRICAN'S PLANTATION.....  | 215   |
| DR. LIVINGSTONE SAFE.....   | 217   |
| LIBERIA—MOCHA COFFEE.....   | 217   |
| CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.....   | 218   |
| MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.....   | 219   |
| PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.....  | 219   |
| DROWNING OF PRESIDENT ROYE.....   | 220   |
| DR. GEORGE F. FORT.....   | 221   |
| LETTER FROM REV. ELIAS HILL.....  | 222   |
| LETTER FROM MR. SCOTT MASON.....  | 222   |
| ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE: Consul-General in London—Governor of the<br>West African Settlements ..... | 223   |
| RECEIPTS OF THE SOCIETY.....  | 224   |

Published Monthly by the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON:  
COLONIZATION BUILDING,  
450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

POSTAGE—TWELVE CENTS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

M'GILL & WITHEROW, PRINTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President—Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Honorary Secretary—Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, D. D.

Travelling Secretary—Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

### Executive Committee.

HARVEY LINDSEY, M. D., *Chairman*,

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,

HON. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON,

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,

HON. JOHN B. KERR,

HON. PETER PARKER,

DR. CHARLES H. NICHOLS.

### District Secretaries.

For Maine, New Hampshire, and  
Vermont.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and  
Connecticut.

For Illinois.

### Address.

Rev. JOHN K. CONVERSE, Burlington, Ver-  
mont.

Rev. D. C. HAYNES, Colonization Office, 16  
Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

Rev. George S. Inglis, Greenville, Bond  
Co., Illinois.

### EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY expects to dispatch an expedition for Liberia on the 1st of November, 1872. To industrious and worthy people of color, the Society will give passage and subsistence on the voyage—made in about forty days—and support for the first six months after landing. Single adult persons get ten acres, and families twenty-five acres of land. These are all gifts—never to be repaid. Those wishing to remove to Liberia should make application, addressed to Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary, or to William Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

### THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Published on the first of every month, is the official organ of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. It is intended to be a record of the Society's proceedings, and of the movements made in all parts of the world for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the Officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual Contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances for it may be made to the address of the Financial or the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

THE

# African Repository.

---

VOL. XLVIII.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1872.

[No. 7.]

---

## FOURTH OF JULY.

The season of the year, by long custom, appropriated for an annual collection in the churches for our cause, is approaching, and again the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY solicits a contribution on a Sabbath near the Fourth of July.

Unusually large demands are made upon us. Voluntary applicants to the number of fully three thousand call upon our treasury for aid to go to Liberia during the present year.

The motives which have heretofore existed to urge our devotion to this cause still continue, and with a power greatly augmented by the success so far attending it. It has demonstrated the practicability of planting, under republican government and by means of the descendants of Africa, a copy of our free and happy institutions, thus permanently securing to a benighted region, in an organized form, those Christian influences which have proved the great civilizer and elevater of mankind, and under which alone that vast continent may be expected to take rank with the other parts of the world.

Temperance, education, and religion continue to characterize the condition of Liberia. "The more distant tribes are driving into our settlements," writes a missionary, under date of St. Paul's River, March 1, 1872, "the more civilized tribes, who have imbibed our principles, and they are settling on lands belonging to us, making their towns and clearing up the land for a more permanent location. They are falling out with their former habits, and the untaught natives are making war upon them on that account. In every part of our Republic they are coming in by hundreds. Shall we, then, miss this chance to save them? God forbid. There never has been such an opening for the Gospel as at present."

A very manifest increase of interest has been developed among the colored population of our Southern States, resulting in the spontaneous application of augmented numbers for a passage to Liberia. Among these are known to be five licensed ministers, with many of their church members, who desire to locate together and plant Christian civilization in the land of their ancestors.

We appeal for the means to furnish passage and settlement to the three thousand people who are now applying, and for all others who may do so, as their own condition, morally, socially, and physically, will be far better than it ever can be where they have to compete with other races. In Liberia they have all the advantages they can desire; and with energy and enterprise, which will certainly follow their progressive intelligence, they will in time do wonders in civilizing and Christianizing the benighted tribes contiguous to their own country, and become a great nation. Let the approaching anniversary of our own jubilee of liberty and happiness be consecrated to efforts in aid of the nascent institutions of freedom and nationality on the shores of Africa.

---

#### LIGHT DAWNING UPON AFRICA.

"The morning cometh," yea, is already dawning upon Africa, so long enshrouded by the shadow of death. All along the West Coast there is much to interest and encourage Christians to labor and prayer. Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cameroon, Calabar, Gaboon, and on the Niger are many bright spots, radiant with heavenly light; and the slave-trade has given place to legitimate commerce, carried on mostly in swift steamers. The preparatory work that has been accomplished, and the first fruits that have been gathered as earnest of abundant harvests in the future, should incite the people of God to renewed efforts and liberality.

The following tidings of the progress of Mission work in the region just referred to and in other portions of Africa, together with several articles on the same subject in the present number of the REPOSITORY, prove that much of the continent is receiving the Gospel from America and Europe:

**LIBERIA BAPTIST MISSION.**—Rev. J. T. Richardson writes, March 1: "Every circumstance indicates a glorious ingathering of precious souls from the kingdom of darkness. . . . From every part of this vast and inviting field the call is to enter. The more distant tribes are driving into our settlements the more civilized tribes, who have imbibed our principles, and they are settling on lands belonging to us, making their towns, and clearing up the land for a permanent location. Their object is protection from us. Shall we, then, miss this chance to save them? God forbid. There never has been such an opening for the Gospel as the present."

**LIBERIA LUTHERAN MISSION.**—The last quarterly report of this Mission furnishes the following particulars: communicants, 58; infant baptisms, 2; adult baptisms, 2; regular scholars, 29; temporary scholars, 10; teachers, 3. The two hundred acres of land belonging to the Mission have been divided among the families, and more land has been asked for from the Liberia Government. As there is no white missionary in the field, Rev. David Kelly was obliged to take charge of the higher classes in the school. Samuel Sprecher (natiye) teaches the lower classes.

**PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.**—The reports from Liberia mention the addition of five on profession of their faith to the church at Greenville, and ten to the church at Marshall, during the past year. Rev. A. Bushnell thus alludes, in his letter of March 4th, to the monthly concert held at his station at Baraka, Gaboon: "As usual it was the most interesting meeting of the month. The attention of the members of the church was especially called to the wants and claims of the adjacent tribes, who have so long and fruitlessly called for missionaries and teachers. The response was most gratifying. Each of the male members of the Training Institution rose and pledged themselves to go when and where the Lord should call them." At this meeting the young men in the institution returned their sincere and hearty thanks to those in the United States who had contributed for its establishment, and promised to improve the advantages there enjoyed. The collection amounted to \$15. Messrs. Kops and Murphy, of Benita, write of enlarging work: "The people are awakening. There is a great desire to hear the Gospel and to receive the advantages of education." Mr. Kops was unable to receive all the children that wished to enter the school for want of room.

**THE BASLE MISSION AT ACCRA** consists of 7 principal stations; 29 European missionaries, among whom are builders, artizans, and men of business, who superintend industrial and other establishments; 16 European ladies; 20 European children; 24

native catechists; 11 native male teachers; 11 native female teachers; 903 scholars; 1,931 members of congregation; increase of members during the year, 82; baptisms during the year, 210; expenditure during the year, £8,300. The chief stations contain airy, convenient dwelling-houses for European families, chapels, day-schools, and boarding-schools; and there is also an institution for training an extensive native agency as catechists and missionaries. These, together with the industrial establishments, constitute a combination of well-adapted appliances, all working in harmonious action for the accomplishment of a great purpose.

**WESLEYAN MISSION.**—The following is from the printed proceedings of the Methodist district meeting at Cape Town, South Africa, January 14th to 26th: Thirteen native ministers and students attended. Two candidates passed to the training school. On the second day (15th) a public missionary meeting was held, when several of the native ministers spoke—one in three languages—English, Dutch, and Kaffir. The results of the labors of the native pastors and preachers show that, in the colony at least, the native churches can now take the rank and responsibilities of settled branches of the Christian Church. The principle of self-support is being gradually developed; the Grahamstown, King William's Town, and Port Elizabeth native churches already support their own pastors. On the following day reports from the various native circuits were read, and one of the native missionaries read a paper, after which a discussion took place on heathen customs. The number of members of Society was 5,195; attendants on worship, 20,000; chapels and preaching places, 325; missionaries, 30; local preachers, 231; Sunday-school scholars, 5,053; day-school scholars, 3,146. Among the publications are hymn and reading books in Kaffir.

**REMOVING A CHURCH DEBT.**—The *Kaffrarian Watchman* reports a meeting of 1,200 natives, of six tribes, at Irbulu, South Africa, which was addressed by a number of the chiefs and leading men, who thanked God for the great change effected by the Mission among them, each speaker testifying his gratitude by a donation. So numerous were the donors that the speaking had to be stopped, and in a short time the whole amount needed to free the church from debt was contributed. Five years ago the district was sunk in heathenism. Now it has six stations, six week-day schools, eight Sunday-schools, six church buildings free from debt, and two hundred church members.

**FRENCH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.**—A Natal (South Africa) paper gives an account of a meeting—conference—lately held,



of the Basuto Mission, furnished by one of the missionaries, Rev. F. Coillard, as follows: "Our meeting has been a very quiet one. We had six days of sittings, working very hard from morning to night, for we have to deal with all kinds of questions concerning the missions—building, printing, translating, schools, &c. On Sabbath day we had a most imposing ceremony. More than one thousand natives, most of them well dressed, had gathered not only to hear the preaching of the Gospel, but to witness the admission by baptism of forty-one catechumens. Among the candidates was Molitsani. It was touching to see that old chief, and to hear him bearing witness to the power of the Gospel. He made a short but impressive speech. He told me that he had got his first impressions about thirty-five years ago, at M. Rolland's station, from this simple fact: Having gone to hear the preaching, he sat near the pulpit; and then, as there was communion, (Lord's Supper,) and room was needed, he was requested to retire. The thought that he had no right, no share whatever in what was going on, spite of his rank, disturbed him, and led him to think seriously. What would become of him at the Last Day? That was too much. He left the station, he followed M. Daumas, seldom missed his preaching, but did all he could to still the voice of his conscience, but in vain, until at last he surrendered to God. He has sent away all his wives, has abolished circumcision among his people, and other practices. This is the most hopeful field in Basuto land. There are no less than two hundred candidates. You would be interested in some numbers: In all our churches we have, members of the church, 1,831; candidates for baptism, 1,430; baptized during the year, 388; scholars, 1,876; collections, £225 5s."

**FINNISH MISSION.**—The Missionary Society of Finland sent its first laborers to pagan lands in 1868. Their destination was Ovamboland, on the Western Coast of South Africa. A well-known representative of the Rhenish Missionary Society in Damraland (Hugo Hahn) had explored the country in 1866, and, with the sanction of the committee which superintended his efforts, he called the attention of certain persons in Finland to this unoccupied field. Accordingly, ten young men, three of them unordained, reported themselves early in 1869 to the Rhenish missionaries as ready for the proposed service. They remained at Otjimbingué, one of the stations of the latter, a number of months, for the purpose of preparing themselves more fully for their proper work. In May, 1870, they set out for Ovamboland, and, after a tedious journey of seven weeks, they established themselves at Ondonga, not far from three hundred miles east of north from Otjimbingué, and at Oukumbi, about two days' journey beyond. Another point, Ovan-

gandyera, two days' journey west of the last-named station, was occupied at a later day. Meantime two others had joined the Mission, making the number of ordained laborers nine. The stations at present occupied are about four hundred miles east of south from Benguela. It has given the older missionary organizations great pleasure to welcome this young Society to a participation in the work of saving the heathen. It is especially gratifying to find that so vigorous an effort has been put forth in a region which is so remote, and from which so little has been expected in this line of things.

---

#### LIBERIA BAPTIST MISSION.

OLD FIELDS.—Brother Underwood writes from this place: "I have nothing new to report, more than that the spiritual work among us seems to be *onward*. We make no boast, but we have great reason to bless God and take courage, and persevere in our good work. My congregations are large and attentive."

CONGO TOWN.—Brother Waugn, writing from this place, says: "I feel it my duty to do all I can in teaching these dear native children. I feel happy to inform you that they are doing very well. Thanks be to God, we have preaching every Sunday and school every day. The parents seem very anxious for their children to learn. My prayer to God is, that He will bless you and carry on His work among these natives. We have fourteen children in school."

TAYLORSVILLE.—The school at this place is kept by sister Early, daughter of one of our former missionaries in Liberia. She says: "I have, to the best of my ability, taught the children (fourteen in number) by precept and example the truths of the Bible. The progress they have made is beyond my own expectation. When I took them they were total strangers to a single letter in the alphabet; now they are spelling in three syllables, and some of them beginning to read. I also teach them, orally, passages of Scripture and the catechism and other useful lessons. We have preaching every other Sabbath, and school every Sabbath. The King has given me three of his daughters for the school. The women come to me of nights, and I talk to them in their own language about a change of heart. These conversations are eagerly sought."

HERNDONVILLE.—The teacher of this place, writing, says: "The school at this time is encouraging. The pupils are very attentive to their studies, and have greatly improved. Those who were in the alphabet last quarter are now beginning to read. Some of them can read off the hymn while the others



sing. Since I last wrote I have had the pleasure of seeing three of my pupils baptized, and we believe there are others deeply concerned. We are encouraged to pray for them, teach them the way, and encourage them to continue."

**LITTLE BASSA.**—The teacher at this station mentions an increase of pupils. The school now numbers twenty-two. The natives have built a house of worship without cost to the Board. The preacher, Bro. L. K. Crocker, is a native king. We give below his own letter:

"Concerning the belief of the Bassas as a tribe, they believe in future existence. This belief seems to be from time immemorial. It is neither derived from the Americo-Liberians nor from the white missionaries. For a remote time before the then colony of Liberia was planted on these shores, the ceremonies which were performed by the people at the burials of distinguished personages testified to the fact—for slaves were immolated, or at least slain, at the very time the interments were to be performed, and thrown in the same graves where the chiefs were to be buried. They believe that the spirits of the slaves will accompany those of the dead chiefs to a place called in their language *Gio*, or the place of the dead, and that the slaves would be attendants or slaves, as they were in this world, to the chiefs. Some of the poor wretches, blinded by ignorance, would sing and dance, &c., &c. Great entertainments or their *big dinner* is then prepared for them. All other natives who may wish to send messages to their friends, who were dead previously, were allowed the privilege, and presents to the dead were buried in the same grave. Though this practice was somewhat universal in this part of Africa, yet they have no regular mode of worship. However, this human sacrifice has been abolished some fifty-odd years ago. The Bassas believe that *Gra-paw*, or God, is the Creator of all things, but there is no mode to worship him as such. This belief in a future existence seems in many respects to be somewhat vague, for at many times those very ones who seemed to be strong believers in a future life, sighed and expressed themselves in a melancholy and sorrowful manner, that if indeed there be a future existence, they will never return to this troublesome world again. By this you will also learn that the Bassas vaguely believe in the soul's transmigration, *i. e.*, they think the souls of those who were dead may return in another human being or in an infant. Christian brother, by this you will see how we ought to pursue our course of preaching. 1st, It becomes us to confirm this belief of a future existence to them, and also of *Gra-paw*, or God. 2nd, Then to bring in our Lord Jesus Christ as the Son of God, and a Mediator between God and fallen man. Brethren,

pray for us. We have finished building our place of worship this week, and will hold a meeting in the same place this coming Sunday, if the Lord is willing."

PHILIPSBURG.—Brother M. D. Liberty, writing from this place, says: "I have been successful in establishing preaching and Sunday-school in a town about five miles from my station. The Sunday-school at the latter place is composed of fifteen boys and girls, who are making satisfactory progress. I am also happy to state that I have met with no considerable opposition. By faith and earnest prayer my mind is fully supported, and in the expectation that the Gospel shall be effectually felt in the hearts of these benighted sons of Africa. My congregations are small, owing to having no place of worship. The children in school are making some progress, notwithstanding we have as yet no school-house."

ZEO'S BEIR COUNTRY.—The brethren at this place are able to do but little. The people are willing, but as yet the Board has been unable to make any appropriation for building a dwelling or chapel for the missionaries. Consequently, Brethren Gibson and Cuthbert have not been able to move their families. This is the most important station in that country. It is the door to vast tribes of friendly natives, who are desirous to have the Gospel preached to them. Of all the tribes we have seen in Africa, these showed more real desire to have the Gospel preached to them.—*Home and Foreign Journal*.

---

#### PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

Africa is a vast mission field. Mystery encircles a large portion of it, and a greater mystery encircles its future. We know what it has been, along its Coasts and in places in the interior, but what the developments of Providence are to be in regard to its varied tribes and peoples, no one can tell: God's purposes will be unfolded in due time. The working must go with the waiting, until the land becomes wholly the Lord's. Much of it is accessible to the Church, and at the right time the remainder will be open to evangelistic effort. Africa received and sheltered the child Jesus: so shall it receive Him as its Lord and Emancipator. Ethiopia's conversion is predicted, and others, like Apollos in the early Church, shall arise as eloquent and as mighty in the Scriptures. The voice of Africa was heard in councils, in apologies, and in defences for the truth, and that voice was potent in primitive times; but Egypt soon corrupted the Christian doctrine, and in other sections discipline was neglected or abused; heresies arose; schisms took place; then came the Saracen conquests; and

soon the once flourishing churches of Africa gradually disappeared from its northern shores, and almost every part of it since has been sunk in ignorance, weakness, and degradation, and been a prey to the rest of the world. "The whole of that immense continent," says a writer, "was turned into a field of warfare—a wilderness, in which the people were tigers to each other." What a scourge did the slave-trade become! It has been said "that 200,000 human beings were annually shipped to foreign lands, and 300,000 destroyed in the inland operations of the cursed traffic." That trade has gone, and with it many evils. The Gospel is again proclaimed in many regions, and its influence is felt for good. In Eastern, Southern, and Western Africa, and even at some northern points, are Mission stations, while thousands and tens of thousands have heard and professed the faith as it is in Jesus.

What our Church (Presbyterian) is doing in that dark region is outlined in the following sketch:

The mission-field of the Presbyterian Church in Africa is on its Western Coast, and embraces the Gaboon and Corisco Mission and the Mission in Liberia. In the former the work is wholly among heathen tribes; in the latter among the settlers from the United States and the heathen who reside within the limits of the Republic. Between these two fields are Missions of other Societies. The Gaboon and Corisco Mission lies on or near the equator. The heat is seldom oppressive on the Coast, the thermometer ranging generally from 75° to 90°—sometimes it falls below this, and at times it rises higher. The heat is continuous, and owing to the malarious influences all along the Coast, and for a distance into the interior, the climate is trying to the constitutions of white men. A change of climate every few years is beneficial to the missionary and helpful to the work.

It is only since the transfer of the Gaboon Mission that it has been joined to that of Corisco. Lying contiguous to each other, they were easily united, and since the purchase of the cutter *Elfé* the points of each are easily reached. The language spoken in the two sections is different. The character of the people, their superstitious rites and modes of worship, are the same. Fetishism is the prevailing religion, and its blighting influence is felt among all the tribes on the Western Coast. Allied to this is the universal belief in witchcraft, which is a terrible scourge. These are, however, feeling the power of Christianity, which is checking the horrid customs connected with them, and the missionaries have been able to rescue many from drinking the poisoned cup when charged with witchcraft.

The missionaries on the Western Coast have had to contend not only with an unhealthy climate, but with three great evils,

that have greatly retarded evangelistic movements and at times paralyzed them. The first is *polygamy*. A man's importance is rated according to the number of wives he has. These are purchased at so much a person, and are literally slaves, not companions. They are the laborers, toiling for a lazy husband, and who has power over them to send them adrift if they do not please him. There is nothing of the marriage relation existing among them. This is a great obstacle to the reception of the truth. If the husband is opposed to it, he may prevent his wives from attending religious service; if not opposed to its teachings, the idea that if he embraces it he must surrender those who cook for him, provide for his wants, and take care of him, is unbearable. One who was interested in Christianity and wished to embrace it said one day to a missionary who had been urging him to profess his faith in Christ, "I can give up everything but my wives!"

A second hindrance to the reception of the truth, now happily removed, was *slavery*. It may exist in a mild form among themselves; but the war in the United States gave a death-blow to it as far as the slave-trade was concerned. The station at Gaboon is located upon the ruins of an old slave barracoon, where slaves had been bought and sold for many years, and the evidences of this trade are apparent all along the Coast. The third great evil is that of *rum*. The trader sells it, and the people are fond of it, and drink it to intoxication. Its demoralizing effects are seen at all the stations. It has caused many a professing Christian to fall, and given frequent occasion for discipline in the native church. Would that its ravages could be stayed, or that the facilities for obtaining it could be removed. Other great and prominent evils the missionaries have encountered, but these were mighty when combining their strength.

The attention of the American Board was early called to Africa as a mission-field, but it was not until 1833 that its members were ready to begin direct labor. Cape Palmas, a headland on the Coast of Guinea, was first selected as a station, and at this point work continued for seven years. There were difficulties in the way of a successful prosecution of the work in this Liberian settlement, and the result was, that Gaboon was chosen as a more eligible location for missionary labor. It lies on the Gaboon, which is a noble river of from eight to twelve miles wide at its mouth. Baraka is about half a mile from the river's bank, and twelve miles from its mouth. The country is high and undulating. Within the territory occupied by the Mission are several tribes from the interior. The great object of the Mission was to work from this point inland, but this plan, from various causes, has not been carried out. The

early intended enlargement of the work was not sustained, and at the time of the transfer there were only one missionary at his post and two ladies, the only other missionary being absent on account of his health.

Soon after the occupancy of Gaboon the French entered the river and sought to purchase territory. Foiled in their attempt, they sought to accomplish their ends by stratagem, and by the means of the free use of brandy they gained their purpose, and from that period to the present Gaboon has been held by them as a naval station. The success of the Mission has not been as great in visible results as some others in Africa, but much good has been accomplished by it. At a trying juncture of the work it was proposed to remove the Mission to some other locality, but the objections to such a step were serious. The laborers have continued toiling and praying, cheered at times by evident tokens of God's saving presence and power, and at other times saddened by the indifference of the people to the truth, by the power of worldliness and the corrupting influences of trade and of rum. Independent of the number received into the Church, the civilizing power of the Gospel upon the community at Gaboon, and its moral effects upon not a few, have been salutary and marked. There have been some most decided cases of conversion, which have led others to remark, "This truly is of God." Many children have been in the schools. Some of the spoken languages have been reduced to writing. School-books, the New Testament, and portions of the Old, have been printed in one of these tongues, and not a few can read in their own language the wondrous works of God.

Soon after the return last year of Mr. Bushnell to Gaboon, he and the others with him were greatly encouraged in witnessing new and marked religious interest among the people. Since that some forty or fifty have attended twice a week an inquiry class; twenty-two have been received into the church; fifteen others have applied for admission. The boarding-schools have also given much encouragement, and the training institution, but in its infancy, gives promise of better things.

The Corisco Mission was started in 1850, in the hope that the Island would afford a more salubrious climate than that of Liberia. Corisco is nearly a degree north of the equator, and is about fifteen miles in circumference, distant nearly twenty miles from the main land. For several years mission work was chiefly carried on at Corisco, but it was felt that the main land should be occupied, and this led to the establishment of a station at Benita in 1865. The beloved and lamented Paull began evangelistic labor at this point, and was greatly cheered in soon witnessing a considerable number inquiring "what they

should do to be saved?" But in the midst of growing usefulness and promise he was stricken down, leaving behind him the fragrance of a devoted life. Since his death, Benita, and afterwards Bolondo, have been occupied by Dr. and Miss Nassau, until their return to the United States. The present laborers are Messrs. Kops and Murphy, with their wives. The work on the Island has been carried on by an ordained native preacher. God has blessed the labors of His servants in this field. More than once have there been special displays of Divine grace, and scores have been added to the Church. The greatest care has been exercised in the admission of members. A catechumen class has been formed, where those who seek admission to sealing ordinances are instructed in the things of the kingdom, and where they remain for months until they give credible evidence of their acceptance with God.

The Benga language is spoken in the territory occupied by the Mission. Like that used in Gaboon, it is a beautiful, systematic language, "extremely regular in its inflections, and rich in words on all subjects on which the people have been accustomed to think and speak." Rev. J. L. Mackey, who began evangelistic operations on Corisco, says, in 1861: "Since the commencement of our missionary work among the Bengas there has been an extraordinary advance in civilization. They build better houses; many of them are respectably clothed; on Sabbath we have respectably dressed congregations at three separate places of worship. Though there is still a large majority of the inhabitants of Corisco who cling to their heathenish customs, yet all have been elevated, and in some degree civilized, through the influence of the Mission."

The Benga language has been reduced to writing: the New Testament is printed in it; also several religious works. The schools have accomplished much good, and there is great need for more teachers. It is a pleasing thought, that while the cry has been repeated from the Island and elsewhere for unmarried ladies to go out as teachers, two have recently applied to the Board for appointment and been commissioned. The work during the past year has been hopeful. A number have been added to the Church, and some are looking forward to the ministry.—*The Foreign Missionary.*

---

#### THE MISSION OF SIERRA LEONE.

History informs us that in 1462, thirty years before the discovery of America, Sierra Leone was discovered by Piedro de Cintra, a Portuguese navigator.

Among the earliest attempts to Christianize the natives was the Spanish Mission, commenced in 1652, when fifteen Capu-



chins were sent to this Coast. Twelve of these were taken prisoners by the Portuguese, who were then at war with Spain. The other three were said to have converted some of the people, baptized some of the princes, and built churches in some of their chief towns. They were reinforced in 1657, and again in 1664. In 1723, the Pope's Nuncio in Spain announced that the Mission was extinct.

Of English efforts to civilize and evangelize Western Africa, we find no notice till 1787, when a colony of blacks from America was commenced at Sierra Leone. But the history of this colony is most distressing. The land on which they settled was purchased of the natives, who soon after attempted to drive them off or exterminate them. When visited in 1789, half of their number had perished by violence or disease. In 1791 and 1792 the colony was reinforced by 1,200 blacks from Jamaica, who had first settled in Nova Scotia, but found the climate too cold for them.

For several years the colonists passed through a series of sufferings, brought on by various causes; but being well sustained by English persistent benevolence, they multiplied in numbers and increased in influence on the Coast, and became, even at that early period, a means of great usefulness to the continent.

It is, perhaps, not generally known, that the Colony of Sierra Leone had a great deal to do with stimulating the efforts of Wilberforce, Clarkson, and others to secure the abolition by law of the African slave-trade. It was owing to information furnished from time to time by the colonists with regard to the nefarious operations of British slave-traders on the Coast, that the British Parliament was induced to pass the Abolition Act of 1807. Mr. H. Thornton, chairman of the Sierra Leone Company, who was in constant intercourse with the colony, supplied the basis of startling facts for the stirring eloquence of Wilberforce, showing that the traffic in slaves was introducing a "mass of crimes" into Africa.

And when the act had been passed, it could have been little else than a dead letter, had there not been in the colony a rendezvous for the squadron, a seat for the Court of Admiralty, and a receptacle for recaptured Africans. For giving impulse to the abolition of the slave-trade, therefore, and for rendering its abolition efficient and useful to Africa, the negro race is largely indebted to the courageous Africans, who, returning from exile in the Western Hemisphere, maintained, under the most discouraging circumstances, a foothold on this barbarous Coast.

And, amid all their discouragements, the colonists did not fall behind in material and moral respects. Only nine years after the passage of the Abolition Act, and twelve years after

the Church Missionary Society had sent out its first missionaries, the colony was visited by Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Assistant Secretary of the Society. After a careful inspection of the state of things, he concluded that the colony, which now contained between 9,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, most of whom were recaptured Africans, was a most promising field of usefulness.

The colony was then hardly thirty years old before it was established in the confidence of the better classes of society in England, as a field not only of usefulness in itself, but also as *a means of extending the light of civilization and Christianity to distant parts of Africa*. Governor MacCarthy wrote: "I conceive that the first effectual step towards the establishment of Christianity will be found in the division of this peninsula into parishes, appointing to each a clergyman to instruct his flock in Christianity, and enlightening their minds to the various duties and advantages inherent in civilization: thus making SIERRA LEONE THE BASE, FROM WHENCE FUTURE EXERTIONS MAY BE EXTENDED, STEP BY STEP, TO THE VERY INTERIOR OF AFRICA." The Governor, even at that early day, seems to have thoroughly comprehended the mission and destiny of this colony; and various providential circumstances have since shown that he was not mistaken in his appreciation of its beneficent mission. Indeed, he who looks at Sierra Leone as simply a place in which to settle recaptive Africans, that they might grow in all the elements of civilization and furnish an outlet for interior trade, has taken a very inadequate view of a subject of vast interest and almost unlimited extent."

Owing, for the most part, to the slave-trade, which drew into its net persons of every tribe on the Coast, and also to the influence of Freetown as a great trading point, individuals have been found in the colony "from more than two hundred different tribes and countries." Many of them, after having resided in the colony for some time, and imbibed some notion of civilization, however crude, returned to their country, and gave to their people some idea of "a more excellent way" of living. Large numbers are now found in the Yoruba country, who have returned to their relatives after years of separation, and they are evidently contributing to the enlightenment of their people.

The mission, then, which it seems that Providence has devolved upon Sierra Leone, is that of being a centre of light for the millions who, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the settlement, are accessible to her influence. It was her favored lot to be an important instrumentality in breaking the shackles from the bodies of the oppressed captives; and Providence evidently designs her to take an important part in

going a step further, and being an agent in conferring upon millions that liberty

"——— which persecution, fraud,  
Oppressions, prisons, have no power to bind:  
Which whose tastes can be enslaved no more—  
"Tis liberty of heart, derived from Heaven."

And the people show an aptitude for all the labors and sacrifices which so glorious a work demands. Notwithstanding their unfavorable antecedents, they have closely imitated many of the customs and practices of the foreign models with whom they have mingled, wisely eschewing, in many instances, the demoralizing examples which have been too often set before them. No one can visit Freetown and its adjacent thriving villages without perceiving that the people have been industrious and economical. Numbers have made money, and thus shown themselves to be the possessors of the patience, the self-denial, the good sense, the acquisitiveness, and all the other qualities which go to making money, and which, in this money-loving age, are a sure passport to respectability.

But it is evident from what we have seen above that this accumulation of money—the large houses and spacious edifices—are not the ultimate objects of the existence of the colony. They are incidents—very important incidents, it is true, but only incidents—in the work to which the colony is called.

Beyond the peninsula of Sierra Leone, and immediately accessible to it, "darkness covers the land, and gross darkness the people." All the rivers, on the bosom of which so large a traffic is floated to Freetown, are in the hands of pagans: only here and there a Mohammedan town may be found. To these benighted people the commercial community of Sierra Leone, and especially the native element, owes a vast debt.

There may be many natives of Sierra Leone, of large means, who have never considered at all the ultimate object of the colony; there may be some who feel that the enlargement of their pecuniary influence is a higher interest than any other consideration; but this cannot thwart the designs of Providence. Already we begin to hear murmurings of discontent with the state of business in the colony. Trade is becoming stagnated, and matters approaching a crisis. The consequence is, that many are repairing to the rivers for business purposes, looking away from the coast to the interior for help. These of course carry with them the manners, the domestic tastes, the social institutions, and the religion which they have acquired under Christian influence. And it does not require a prophet's vision to look onward and see that this pressure will drive out scores of others, who will be compelled to be the involuntary missionaries among their benighted brethren, bearing with them the lessons of wisdom and liberty, of social

order and law, which they have learned, and dispelling the confusion and imbecility and civil discord—those disintegrating and centrifugal influences, offsprings of the dire slave-trade—which are now the curse of the pagan countries between Sierra Leone and the Mohammedan kingdoms on the east.—*The Negro.*

#### AFRICAN TRIBES NOT ALL SAVAGES.

The following letter from Prof. Blyden we have had in type several weeks, but it has been crowded out till now. Though a private letter, and not intended for publication, it treats of matters too deeply interesting not to be made public. Prof. Blyden's views of Africa and its people are in some respects novel, but will therefore command the more attention. What he says especially of the Mohammedans, who come from points far back from the Coast, gives hope that they may yet be the instruments to carry Christianity into the interior of that continent:

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE, October 10, 1871.

DEAR SIR: The day is fast approaching when Africa will be represented by her own sons. Hitherto the world has depended for its knowledge of this country upon men who could give but partial information, and only from their own special stand-points. They were slave-traders, naval officers, merchants, missionaries, and transient travelers. The slave-trader knew little more of Africa than the swamps skirting the Coast, which he infested, sneaking into the country to steal human beings and instigate warfare. The naval officer knew Africa only as it was represented by the wretched beings, whom he rescued from the slave-trader; and recaptured Africans, especially of more recent days, cannot be considered as average specimens of the natives of Africa. The merchant saw only the imbruted tribes along the Coast, and if he gained any valuable or useful information, his rule was to conceal it. The missionary has been generally faithful in his report, but by the world at large his accounts have been suspected as too highly colored. The foreign traveler could only gather information *en passant*, in his hasty journeys through a country where it would be fatal to loiter.

The result of all this is, that Africa is still a *terra incognita*. But the day is fast approaching when her own descendants, both native and immigrant, will bring before the world their accounts gathered from the experience of years or of a lifetime.

I suppose, however, that the belief no longer prevails that Africa consists for the most part of trackless deserts of sand, and her inhabitants hordes of incorrigible savages.

It is not very long ago since the idea prevailed that the Af-

ricans could never be made a productive people. In 1840 the exports of palm-oil from the West Coast to England amounted to about £100,000; in 1850 it had increased to £800,000; yet in 1851, when the African Steamship Company was about forming, it was contended by some that it would be a failure, that African trade was not likely to increase. And the reason assigned for this opinion was, that a savage people, living in a climate where clothing is unnecessary and where food can be procured with little or no exertion, will not exert themselves to procure imported articles, which they do not absolutely require.

This argument proceeded upon the false assumption that *the African tribes generally were savages. Nothing can be more erroneous.* Even at that time—twenty years ago—the people had attained (low as it was) a degree of civilization. And, like other races, (far more than the American Indian,) their outward condition was improved by contact with commercial enterprises. The result was, that in a few years trade had so much increased, that the Steamship Company had to double their number of vessels. In the meanwhile a rival company has been formed, which has been advancing at the same rate. Millions of pounds of produce are now exported annually from the Coast.

But notwithstanding this immense development, there are portions of the Coast as yet untouched. The country between the Sherbro river and Cape Mount, for one hundred miles back, abounds in natural wealth. The palm-nuts, I am told by those who have traversed it, rot on the trees. There are no hands to gather them—the natives producing to the extent of the commercial demands upon them.

And what is more deplorable, the whole region is entirely unvisited with the blessings of Christianity. No church or school has ever been established in that large district.

I regret to say that notwithstanding the many years of labor here, and the immense amounts expended on this colony, both by missionary societies and the British Government, Christian civilization has made but very little advance interiorward. The amount of good thus far effected appears to be this: Within the British settlements, and immediately around them, some thousands of natives, mostly recaptives and their descendants, have been brought under the influence of the missionaries, and have in consequence professed Christianity, adopted European dress, and many European customs and habits. Several of them have become preachers, and merchants, and government clerks, and export traders.

The Mohammedans wear their native dresses in comely independence. There is not one in jail. While they read and write, and many of them are really learned, they do not find

it necessary to adopt foreign tastes and habits either in their food or clothing. They are really the most independent people one meets on the Coast. They do not mind being considered odd or being laughed at. And I must be permitted to add, that the Mohammedan negroes, wherever I have met them—in Syria, Egypt, or on this Coast—seem to have more real manhood than the Christian negroes I have met in other lands. The Mohammedan seems to have lost fewer of the elements of manhood in his contact with his foreign instructors than the Christian negro. May not Christian missionaries, who are endeavoring to civilize Africa, learn some profitable lessons as to external method from the Mohammedans? It is impossible to impose suddenly a foreign civilization upon a people. They must be civilized upon the basis of their own idiosyncracies. They must be stimulated to elevate and civilize themselves. You must not expect to make European Christians of Africans, but African Christians. If you aim at anything else, you will distort the man and make him an abnormal development.—*New York Evangelist*.

---

#### GERMANY IN NORTHERN AFRICA.

Rohlfs, the famous German explorer of Africa, has lately been entertaining and instructing his countrymen in Berlin by a series of popular lectures on his explorations in Northern Africa, which he thinks, with proper treatment, might again be turned into the paradise that some portions of it were under the Carthaginians and Romans. He has found on the Gulf of Sidra, west of Tripoli, the site of the Garden of the Hesperides and the River of Lethe, and he has a strong desire to see his countrymen eating the golden apples so famous in ancient story. He declares that Central Africa is as rich as India, and that a grand highway to the kingdom of Soudan might easily be constructed across the Desert from a port to be established on the site of ancient Carthage. He would encourage German emigration thither, and thus found an independent colony, that might in time be a nucleus for operations that would turn all Central Africa into a German India. To this end the Germans have already a strong foothold in the friendship now existing between the Emperor William and his sable majesty of Soudan, to whom the German ruler recently sent some magnificent presents, which were received with all the pomp and circumstance that the African monarch could command. Bismarck and all his countrymen are said to be listening most seriously to these stories and suggestions, and are beginning to feel that their mission is to regenerate Africa and open it to the civilized world. This would be a great task, but the



Germans understand Africa thoroughly; for their scholars and geographers have been quietly exploring it for twenty years, and are now no strangers to its hidden recesses and its secluded treasures.—*Scribner's Monthly*.

#### ALGERIA IN NORTHERN AFRICA.

Algeria, surrounded by the Mediterranean, Tunis, Morocco, and the Desert of Sahara, is about five hundred miles from east to west, and two hundred miles from north to south. Besides the Kabyles, believed to be the original inhabitants, the country is peopled with Arabs, Turks, Jews, Negroes, and the French. The Kabyles are an industrious race, and pursue the usual avocations of civilized society. The Arabs lead a nomadic life. Of all the inhabitants, except the negroes, the Moors are the least respected, though they assume a luxurious mode of living. These three races—the Kabyles, the Arabs, and the Moors—are called the "indigènes," and number two million four hundred thousand, of whom the Kabyles number six hundred thousand. The Mussulmans alone number two million, without counting the tribes of the Desert. The Arabs number 1,391,812, and these are divided into two hundred tribes, and these tribes are divided into ten thousand among themselves.

During the wars of Napoleon the Algerine desperadoes, owing to the fleets in the Mediterranean, were compelled to desist from their customary depredations upon commerce; but when peace was restored the piratical incursions were recommenced. In 1795 the United States refused to pay tribute to the Dey. In 1815 Commodore Decatur sailed into the Bay of Algiers and compelled the Dey to release the American prisoners, and give a pledge of never again exacting tribute. In 1816 the English reduced Algiers to ashes. The Dey continued to act almost with impunity, until one fine day the Dey slapped the French Consul's face and spoke disrespectfully of King Charles X. The face-slapping scene, which led to the conquest of Algiers, is thus amusingly described by Hon Samuel S. Cox, in his "Search for Winter Sunbeams:"

"Hussein, the last Dey of Algiers, received the French Consul, who came in full uniform to remonstrate against the non-payment of a debt to the French protégés. The old Dey lost his temper and slapped the Consul in the face with his fan. It was 'all Dey' with him then." The Consul retired without saying 'good day;' and, if I may be permitted, the prospects of that Dey were not afterwards brilliant; in fact, they were clouded. The French went after him and got him."

This insult to the representative of France resulted in a

French expedition against Algiers. In 1830 France landed 38,000 men from twenty-five ships in the Bay at Sidi Ferruch, and fought the battle of Stavneli on June 19th. About forty thousand Arabs were driven from the field with the bayonet, and the victory of the French was crowned by the conquest of Fort l'Empereur and Casbah, which commands Algiers city.

On July 4th, the same year, the French achieved the capitulation of the besieged city, the Dey and his troops being forced to abandon the city. In 1831 the celebrated chieftain Ab-del Kader placed himself at the head of the Algerines. He sustained defeat after defeat; but he harassed a powerful enemy perpetually. At length Ab-del Kader, seeing further resistance useless, surrendered to the French, on condition that he should be sent to Egypt or St. Jean d'Acre. The chieftain arrived in Paris on the 29th of January, 1848, but Louis Philippe broke his pledge, and Ab-del Kader was not released until Napoleon III ascended the throne. The struggle in Algeria has been continued since, at intervals, with undiminished fury. The colonizing family of the French is not very great at the best, but in Algeria they have had almost insurmountable difficulties to contend with. The nomadic habits, instincts, and traditions of the Arabs are opposed to European civilization. The Algerines are impatient of foreign domination; and from the utter want of sympathy between the people and their rulers have sprung all the sanguinary wars that have cost France so much blood and treasure.

---

From the African Times.

#### WEST COAST RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The returns of revenue and expenditure, &c., of the British West Coast settlements, up to 31st December, 1870, have been laid on the table of the House of Commons. Increasing in importance and revenue as some of the British West Coast settlements now are, and governed, as all of them are, without any *real* participation of any portion of the people in legislative matters, it is most necessary we should have these accounts every year, and we have no doubt that in course of time we shall get more explanatory details than are at present given. We publish the annual revenue and expenditure of each of the settlements from 1866 to 1870 inclusive, and have appended observations of our own, showing some important particulars necessary to be borne in mind for arriving at the amount of real ordinary revenue. These returns show how rapidly the two more southern settlements—the Gold Coast and Lagos—are advancing in comparison with Sierra Leone. Our impression is, that with the one-shilling spirit duty, now that

our revenue system extends over the old Dutch possessions, the Gold Coast revenue for the present year will quite reach 45,000*l.*, and for 1873 be at least 60,000*l.* Lagos has nearly doubled since 1866, and is now above 40,000*l.*, while very little perceptible increase has taken place at Sierra Leone, notwithstanding the increase of trade at the Sherbro.

## REVENUE.

| YEAR.     | SIERRA LEONE.<br>£ s. d.    | GOLD COAST.<br>£ s. d.        | GAMBIA.<br>£ s. d. | LAGOS.<br>£ s. d.            |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1866..... | 62,209 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. | No return.                    | 19,079 13 4 f.     | 23,823 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. |
| 1867..... | 54,871 6 3 b.               | 10,839 13 11 f.               | 22,415 0 8 e.      | 30,195 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.  |
| 1868..... | 59,272 13 5 c.              | 15,404 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. | 22,088 7 0 l.      | 33,896 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ q.  |
| 1869..... | 69,617 5 11 d.              | 24,127 4 4 h.                 | 15,518 15 0 m.     | 40,622 11 6 r.               |
| 1870..... | 67,135 12 1 e.              | 30,851 18 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ i.  | 18,969 4 1 n.      | 42,875 5 10 s.               |

## EXPENDITURES.

|           | SIERRA LEONE.<br>£ s. d. | GOLD COAST.<br>£ s. d. | GAMBIA.<br>£ s. d. | LAGOS.<br>£ s. d.        |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1866..... | 60,539 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | No return.             | 17,681 11 6        | 23,602 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1867..... | 70,984 17 7              | 10,993 5 3             | 18,664 7 9         | 30,195 0 3               |
| 1868..... | 55,094 13 10             | 11,651 13 3            | 17,082 12 7        | 33,711 14 6              |
| 1869..... | 70,465 5 1               | 18,836 3 9             | 20,236 16 11       | 29,431 0 6               |
| 1870..... | 68,033 8 7               | 35,609 10 4            | 21,937 0 4         | 42,379 0 10              |

*Amounts in Public Chest and hands of Crown Agents, December 31, 1870.*

|                 | SIERRA LEONE.<br>£ s. d. | GOLD COAST.<br>£ s. d. | GAMBIA.<br>£ s. d. | LAGOS.<br>£ s. d.      |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Public Chest... | 2,732 17 8               | 5,348 1 2              | 332 12 3           | 496 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Crown Agents.   | 919 7 2                  | 194 8 6*               | 6,918 5 4          |                        |

*The Lagos Account with Crown Agents, December 31, 1870.*

Overdrawn £1,515 0s. 6d.

*Observations on the above by the Editor of the African Times.*

|    |  |             |
|----|--|-------------|
| a. | Includes Parliamentary grant for Governor's salary.....  | £3,874 4 7  |
| b. | " " Colonial steamer, Governor's yacht.....              | 3,052 10 0  |
| c. | " " Parliamentary grant for Governor's salary.....       | 6,000 0 11  |
| d. | " " advance repaid.....                                  | 2,000 0 0   |
| e. | No Parliamentary grant in this, but advances repaid..... | 365 7 6     |
| f. | Includes Parliamentary grant.....                        | 619 11 2    |
| g. | " " special receipts.....                                | 9,320 8 2   |
| h. | " " Parliamentary grant.....                             | 9,867 5 9   |
| i. | " " special receipts.....                                | 4,272 17 6  |
| j. | " " bill of exchange in aid of revenue.....              | 2,392 18 10 |
| k. | " " Parliamentary grant.....                             | 3,726 15 2  |
| l. | " " Parliamentary grant in aid of revenue.....           | 6,531 17 10 |
| m. | " " Parliamentary grant.....                             | £2,298 7 4  |
| n. | " " Parliamentary grant.....                             | 3,298 7 4   |
| o. | " " Parliamentary grant.....                             | 773 14 10   |
| p. | " " Parliamentary grant.....                             | 1,937 2 1   |
| q. | " " Parliamentary grant.....                             | 760 0 0     |
| r. | No Parliamentary grant.....                              | 1,000 0 0   |
| s. | " " Parliamentary grant.....                             | 1,600 0 0   |
| t. | " " Parliamentary grant.....                             | 1,000 0 0   |
| u. | " " Parliamentary grant.....                             | 2,875 0 0   |

\* And £4,400 invested in Government securities.

From the Negro.

**WEST AFRICAN INTELLIGENCE.**

**FALABA EXPEDITION.**—The expedition sent out to Falaba by Sir Arthur Kennedy, under Professor Blyden, returned to the Coast on the 26th March, after an absence of eighty-three days. The expedition adopted a new route to Falaba, starting from the Great Searcies river, and returning by the Port Loko route—the route adopted by Mr. Winwood Reade, along which most of the trading caravans from the Seracoulie, Boure, and Sangara countries come to the Coast. We learn that Governor Hennessy had extended the mission of Mr. Blyden to the King of Kankan; but, in consequence of the delays incurred in traversing a new route and the advanced state of the season, that mission could not be executed during the present dry season.

**SIR ARTHUR E. KENNEDY.**—On the 16th of January last, Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor-in-Chief of the West African settlements, left this port in the steamship *Calabar* for England, under appointment from Her Majesty's Government to a higher position at Hong Kong. His departure took the Colony by surprise, and filled the whole community with regret. Sir Arthur took a deep and practical interest in the advancement of the native tribes; and all the chiefs, for hundreds of miles interior, have heard of his departure with considerable anxiety and concern. They look upon him as a friend who thoroughly understood and sympathized with them, and who, in the three years of his administration, did a great deal to forward the interests of their country.

**PORT LOKO.**—We are gratified to learn that Rev. C. Knodler, who is at work in the preparation of a dictionary of the Temne language, is endeavoring to re-establish the mission at Port Loko. We would earnestly call the attention of all having any influence in such matters to the very destitute but promising condition of the regions in the neighborhood of Kambia, on the Great Searcies river, as well as to the country immediately interior of Port Loko.

**TRADE.**—The ground-nut traffic during the season just closing has been unusually dull in the Sierra Leone river and Port Loko district; while it has been carried on with remarkable activity in the north on the Searcies and Melacourie rivers. It is stated that there will be a scarcity of rice during the next season: that commodity is now advancing rapidly in price.

**THE AMERICAN MINISTER RESIDENT.**—On the evening of the 2d April, Moses S. Boyle, Esq., of this town, entertained at dinner the United States Minister Resident to Liberia, Hon.

J. M. Turner and Mrs. Turner, who have been spending a few weeks on a visit to the Colony.

**TRANSLATION.**—The Rev. Henry Johnson, native linguist, is now engaged at the Sherbro in translating the New Testament into the Mendi language. He has already translated several books, which are now being printed in England.

**CAPE MOUNT, LIBERIA**, is certainly a most attractive spot. The town, built on the northern slope of the mountain, reminds one, in general picturesque appearance, of portions of the city of Funchal, Madeira. The rich tropical vegetation, amid which the small, tidy houses of the settlers are scattered—banana and plantain and orange and plum-trees, flowers of brilliant hues, and the lofty and venerable trees that crown the summit—imparts a romantic aspect to the scene. From the town the beautiful Cape Mount river can be seen, with its lake-like breadth and calmness of waters, gliding quietly by on the north, while the landscapes around are dotted with beautiful clusters of palm-trees, whose wide-spreading branches are thickly fringed with colonies of innumerable rice birds. The lively singing of these tiny feathered colonists, with its rich, full gush of joy, blended with the rippling murmur of the noble river, supplies an animation to the settlement which compensates, in a great degree, for the absence of the hum and bustle of a large and stirring population. To the charm of situation and surroundings Cape Mount adds, according to its settlers, the very important advantage of salubrity. The thermometer in the shade never rises higher than 85° Fahrenheit, and the atmosphere is so tempered by refreshing land and sea breezes, as to render the climate always enjoyable and often invigorating. The water is pure, cool and delicious. The river and sea in the neighborhood abound with excellent fish, while the forests teem with a marvellous variety of game, easily and constantly accessible. One of the early French travelers to this Coast, Vaillault, I think, said—and if he had not said so it would not be less true—that if all Africa were like Cape Mount, it would be preferable for residence to Europe.

---

#### AN AFRICAN'S PLANTATION.

On the invitation of M. P. Horton, Esq., a native in affluent circumstances, we went ashore to spend the day on his plantation at Bendo, the trading station of the company of African merchants, situated on the Sherbro river, about twelve miles from the famous Sea-bar, on the West Coast of Africa. We found Mr. Horton living in tasteful and cultivated style, having every possible comfort around him, with all the conveniences

for performing, in the most unexceptionable manner, the rites of hospitality. Situated conveniently for the steamer, his house was a place of rendezvous for the European traders, whom he treated with great generosity, and who of course were rapturous in their esteem of Mr. Horton. He had the tact of receiving all their expressions of solicitude for his welfare in the most lively and humorous manner, or with the most imperturbable gravity.

Mr. Horton took us around his plantation. He informed us that during the season just then closing he had made fifty barrels of sugar. He had over one hundred acres of cleared land, and intended to plant one-third as much cane as he had already planted. His farm was a very promising one.

Mr. Horton was certainly engaged in a very important work. The example he set to the surrounding natives of continuous and persevering industry, and the influence he indirectly exerted upon them, by employing them in the various operations connected with his farm, had a wonderful power in promoting a healthful civilization among them. A fresh department of industry was thrown open to them, and they were becoming acquainted with new appliances of labor. It would be an immensely useful thing, in various ways, if the numerous Mission stations on the Coast could connect such a system of operations with their other most important work.

I think that it is to be regretted that the missionaries have not more generally united a system of handicraft with their operations. The Basle missionaries on the leeward Coast adopt such a plan of training; and the consequence is, that when their pupils leave them they are not thrown out helpless beings, with nothing but a smattering of book knowledge, at the mercy of their own uncivilized relatives and acquaintances, who envy and sometimes persecute them, and the butt of the ridicule of unthinking foreigners, who point to them as illustrations of the injurious influence of Christian Missions upon the native African.

At the Basle Mission stations at Accra, Akropong, Christiansborg, &c., everywhere their work is making permanent progress. Christian workmen brought up by them—carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, coopers, bookbinders, cartwrights, shoemakers—are supporting themselves by their trades. "Others are largely cultivating cotton, coffee, arrowroot, tobacco, ground-nuts, corn, and many fruit-trees. Houses are built of sun-dried bricks and of stone; and even the heathen people imitate the Christians in farming enterprises and in building fine houses. In several places young congregations have built their own chapels and houses for the catechists."

Thus are these faithful German missionaries carrying out



the true idea of the work of Missions, which is to develop the heathen into a Christian, civilized man—to make of the listless, careless native an active, intelligent, productive being in the region of mind and matter. To this work—arduous, difficult, and complex, but most glorious in its results—all true missionaries are anxious to and should devote themselves.—*The Negro*.

---

DR. LIVINGSTONE SAFE.

The gratifying news is flashed from Bombay that the distinguished missionary and explorer, Dr. Livingstone, has been found. For over six years this adventurous and intrepid traveler has been lost to the sight of the civilized world. The news of his death has frequently been announced, but as often discredited by those most familiar with the habits and character of the natives who brought the unwelcome report. But while the whole civilized world has been deeply interested in the fate of this remarkable man, who more than any other has revealed the mysteries that enveloped the interior of Africa, it was reserved for the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, at his own expense, to send an expedition to search for him. This expedition, placed under the charge of Mr. Stanley, one of its correspondents who was familiar with African travel, has, after a year's search, been successful. The enterprise and liberality that could search out this noble Christian missionary and explorer from the depths of an unexplored continent are deserving the unqualified commendation of all who admire generous and heroic conduct.—*American Messenger*.

---

LIBERIA—MOCHA COFFEE.

Hon. J. Milton Turner, United States Minister Resident and Consul General at Monrovia, writes as follows to the *St. Louis Democrat*:

"I have the honor of sending you a package of African, or, more strictly speaking, Liberia coffee. The coffee has been pronounced by those of great experience in the cultivation of the article equal in quality to any in the world, and superior to most. The reason it does not present a more desirable appearance is, that the people of the country have not the necessary machinery for taking the berry from the hull that covers it. The hull was removed from this by beating in an ordinary mortar, by which process you will discover many of the grains were broken. Liberians are now discovering the fact, that coffee is to their country of by far greater importance than cotton has proved to us. In vain have they endeavored to

find their staple in sugar-growing. Each country can make its own sugar, either from the beet, cane, or some other sugar-producing plant. Cotton can never be more than their auxiliary staple, because they will not be found equal to enter into comparative competition with the great modern Republic, and because of their being located so many removes from the great markets of civilization. One decade more, I am quite certain, the prolific soil of Liberia will be shaded by an almost uninterrupted coffee grove, stretching along the Liberian Coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas."

---

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting occurred Thursday evening, May 23, in the Representatives' Hall in New Haven, by vote of the House. Rev. Dr. Woolsey, the President of the Society, presided. Rev. Dr. Henry offered prayer. Rev. Dr. Woolsey made the opening address, and, referring to recent political troubles in Liberia, and to its first foreign loan, obtained in England, he said, these are but imitations of the United States, and, though of doubtful wisdom, not strange.

Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, Secretary of the Society, read a brief report, detailing the work of the Society for the past year. The amount raised in the State for the American Society was a little less than \$2,000, and this chiefly by the labors of Rev. D. C. Haynes, District Secretary of the American Society. Mr. Hodge read a list of the officers for the past two years, who at the close of the meeting were re-elected: H. Halsey, Esq., of Norwich, being elected on the Board of Managers, in place of General Williams, deceased.

Rev. D. C. Haynes represented the American Society, and in his address spoke of the small cost of Liberia as compared with the cost of the Freedmen's Bureau, not by way of objecting to the Bureau, but to show how little Liberia had cost. The Bureau had spent one and a half millions of dollars in one year—more than Liberia had cost in fifty-five years. Mr. Haynes also spoke of the material success of Liberia, quoting from eye-witnesses in proof of its prosperity. He closed with saying the Society's chief want was money to send the numerous applicants to Liberia, the number at the present time being 3,000.

Governor Jewell made an interesting address with reference to his early interest in this cause, growing out of his familiarity with the condition of the South. He also spoke of the agency of the Society in settling the negro question in this country and in Africa. He spoke of Mr. Roberts, the present Chief

Magistrate of Liberia, as among the most accomplished gentlemen he ever entertained at his house.

Rev. Dr. Henry followed, commending the Society as the most successful of our foreign missionary movements.

The closing address was by Mr. Northrop, the distinguished Secretary of the Board of Education for Connecticut, who argued the cause on educational grounds, Liberia having already a school system like our own, including primary, grammar, and high schools, and even a college. The meeting then adjourned, and, though not largely attended, was of a highly interesting and instructive character.—*The Palladium*.

---

#### MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society was held at No. 16 Pemberton street, Boston, Wednesday afternoon, May 29: Hon. Emory Washburn in the chair. The thirty-first annual report of the Society was read and accepted. A glowing tribute was paid to the late Rev. Dr. Gannett, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, and allusions were made to other topics of interest. The receipts for the year were \$3,628 73, and the expenditures \$3,783 54, leaving a debt of \$154 81 due the Treasurer. There are now 3,000 applications on the books of the American Society from parties desiring to be sent to Liberia. These applications have been steadily increasing since the close of the war, though the amount of emigration would be largely determined by the amount of funds. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Emory Washburn, LL.D.; Vice Presidents, Hon. R. A. Chapman, LL.D., Rev. Charles Brooks, Dr. William R. Lawrence, Rev. G. W. Blagden, D. D., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Hon. Alpheus Hardy, Benjamin T. Reed, and J. S. Ropes; Secretary, General Agent, and Treasurer, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.; Auditor, Henry Edwards; Managers, Rev. G. W. Blagden, D. D., Albert Fearing, T. R. Marvin, Rev. John O. Means, D. D., Thomas S. Williams, Rev. Charles Brooks, Dr. Henry Lyon, J. C. Braman, and William Parsons. After a brief discussion of the present condition and wants of the Society, the meeting adjourned.

---

#### PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The stated monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society was held on Tuesday afternoon, June 11, at the Society's Rooms, 609 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Hon. Eli K. Price, President, was in the chair; Rev. J. W. Dulles, D. D., Recording Secretary. The Corresponding Secretary submitted documents

relating to the progress of Liberia. There is a steadily growing interest among the freedmen in regard to Liberia. On the 1st of May there were three thousand applications for passage to Liberia on file. A recent request from Alabama states that three hundred freedmen in one county want to settle in Liberia. Among them are carpenters, blacksmiths, and other mechanics. Five licensed ministers, with many of their church members, are anxious to go. The sum of \$30,000 is needed for the next expedition.—*North American*.

#### DROWNING OF PRESIDENT ROYE.

The following account from Liberia of the last days of President Roye will be read with melancholy interest. After mentioning that the High Court of Impeachment sat daily at Monrovia until the 11th February, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, it is stated:

President Roye "was taken back to jail to await the sentence of the court, but at about 7.30 p. m. the alarm was given that he had escaped; and, on search being made, it was found that not only he, but his son, E. F. Roye, late Secretary of the Treasury, who had been a fellow-prisoner, had also escaped. The most reliable information with regard to the escape is, that it was effected by means of a rope, which had been clandestinely conveyed into the prison to the younger Roye, and that with that his father and himself lowered themselves down from the back window of the prison. Having succeeded in effecting their escape, they proceeded to Krootown, in search of a boat to take them on board of the British mail steamer, which was then in port. The younger Roye offered £1, or \$5, to be taken off, but the Kroomen refused it, informing him that orders had been sent to Krootown that no person should be taken off from there. He however made good his escape to England. President Roye also made application to other Kroomen to be taken off, but was recognized, and they gave information of his escape. Upon this chase was given and pursuit kept up, with varying success between the prisoner's chances of final escape and his pursuers' chances of capture, until on Sunday afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, when President Roye, seeing that from his situation he must be captured, after divesting himself of his apparel, in a state of nudity, save a piece of cloth fastened around his waist, plunged into the sea, and made for a boat, (the *Towns*, of Liverpool,) lying off a short distance from the shore. He made several attempts to be taken or to get into this boat, until at last he sunk and was drowned. A bag of money,

which the accused had fastened about his waist, facilitated, it was represented, his destruction.

"The news of this sad occurrence traveled with lightning-like rapidity throughout the town just as the hour for afternoon service had arrived. The day, the time, the circumstances, and the solemn nature of the event, made a strong and sad impression, which could not be concealed. The services in the various churches were suspended, no congregations in fact attending. The long-excited passions of the populace seemed to have lost all their recent vehemence on that holy Sabbath afternoon, as following in silence the lifeless body of him, once their ruler, so lamentably misled, so deplorably ambitious, borne to the prison which, scarcely four and twenty hours before, he had left, animated doubtless by most sanguine hopes. So perished the deposed President E. J. Roye, fifth President of Liberia.

"The body of the deceased was, at his family's request, given up to them, and was buried on the next following afternoon."

Mr. Roye was born in Newark, Licking county, Ohio, February 3, 1815; fitted for college in the High School at Newark, of which the present Chief Justice Chase was then principal; was for three years an undergraduate in the University at Athens, Ohio; after spending some years in mercantile pursuits, he embarked at New York for Liberia May 2, and arrived June 7, 1846. He soon commenced business as a merchant, and in a few years became one of the most wealthy men in the Republic. He was the first Liberian to export Liberian goods to Europe and America in his own vessel. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1849, Chief Justice from 1865 to 1868, and President of Liberia from January, 1870, to October, 1871. His official life, its sudden termination, and his subsequent fate, fill a sad page in Liberian history.

---

**DR. GEORGE F. FORT.**

This worthy gentleman was an esteemed Vice President of the American Colonization Society from January, 1853, till lately called to rest from his labors. He served several terms in the Senate and in the Assembly of the Legislature of New Jersey, and in 1859 was elected Governor of the State. Dr. Fort was possessed of high administrative ability, and was thoroughly educated in his profession, which he practiced assiduously for many years. The State has sustained a severe loss in his death.

**LETTER FROM REV. ELIAS HILL.**

ARTHRINGTON, LIBERIA, *February 15, 1872.*

DEAR SIR: Having been interrupted in my correspondence since January 15th, at which time I came up the St. Paul's river to Millsburg and thence to this place, where, according to my expectation, I have received many kind and hospitable attentions.

On the following Sabbath I preached to a large and attentive congregation, using the new and valuable books presented through you by the American Baptist Publication Society and the American Sunday School Union. "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" was sung, and my text was Psalm 68 and 31st verse.

A conference was called immediately after the services, attended by three ordained ministers and deacons, at which Brother Elias Hill was recognized as pastor of the Baptist Church here, and as superintendent of the temporal and spiritual interests of Christ's Kingdom on this earth.

We have our farm land and town lots surveyed, and are clearing them and planting them down in corn, cassada, eddoes, ginger, and coffee, and are anxious to get American seed of corn and cotton. I was taken with the acclimating fever on the night of the 15th January. I was affected very much as with chills and fever. I have a good and kind nurse and a tender physician, Dr. Farm, and a house furnished me; but on account of my many and complicated diseases, I seem slow in recovering my health.

Very truly, yours,

ELIAS HILL.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of the writer of the above letter, which event took place at Arthington on the 28th March, aged 52. Stricken at seven years of age with disease, he was never afterward able to walk, could not help himself, but had to be fed and cared for personally by others. When we saw him last fall, a couple of days before his embarkation for Liberia, he presented the appearance of a dwarf, with the limbs of a child, the body of a man, and a finely-developed intellectual head. We then expressed doubts of his long surviving the change of residence he had with unusual clearness of mind and force of will resolved upon; but he promptly replied that he had counted the cost, believing that duty to the land of his ancestors and to his race demanded in Africa his time, his labors, and, perchance, his life. Alas, that our forebodings, caused by his shattered physical condition, should have so early been realized!

**LETTER FROM MR. SCOTT MASON.**

The following letter is from one of the leading men in the last company of emigrants from York County, South Carolina:

ARTHRINGTON, LIBERIA, *April 12, 1872.*

DEAR SIR: I and my family, and the majority of the people that came out with me, are enjoying reasonable good health at this time, and we all tender to you and the Society our hearty thanks for your great kindness in plant-



ing us on the land of our ancestors. I and the majority of the emigrants are extremely satisfied with our new home and country. We find all that you said to us to be true. The colored man never is and never can be really free until he sets his foot on the soil of his forefathers. The children all can go to school and enjoy the benefits of education, and thus become prepared to make an independent government and a great nation.

Brother Elias Hill has left us and gone to rest. He died on the 28th March. He was spared to preach five sermons in Liberia—three at Monrovia and two at this place. All was done in our power in making him happy and comfortable while he was with us. There are four families now preparing to return to America—for what cause I do not learn. They have not seen a foot of the land that has been surveyed for them, having remained at the receptacle in Monrovia. The great bulk of the emigrants are moving on rapidly in clearing their lands and in building their houses. Since we came to Arthington I have done the managing for the South Carolinians. Brother Alonzo Hoggard sends his regards to you, and says he has the same estimate of the value of emigration to our race in America that he ever had. I wish you to do all you can for the Clay Hill people in getting to this country. Please publish this letter and send it to the Southern States.

Yours, in Christian love,

SCOTT MASON.

#### ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

CONSUL-GENERAL IN LONDON.—*Foreign Office, May 20.*—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. James Jackson as Consul-General in London for the Republic of Liberia.

GOVERNOR OF THE WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS, (OFFICIAL).—The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Robert W. Keate to be Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, and the appointment of Mr. Anthony Musgrave, C. M. G., to be Lieutenant Governor of Natal.

#### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

*From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1872.*

| MAINE.   |       |        |
|--|-------|--------|
| By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$169.00.)  |       |        |
| Portland, additional—Dr. I. T. Dana, \$10; J. M. Adams, Hon. Jos. Howard, J. S. Ricker, Mrs. M. Moulton, W. S. Dana, ea. \$5.....  | 35 00 |        |
| Bath—Capt. John Patten, Mrs. L. Houghton, G. H. Palmer, ea. \$10; E. S. J. Nealy, Charles Clapp, Warren Houghton, James P. Patten, Wm. B. Sewell, A. Friend, ea. \$5; Dr. Child, \$3; Mrs. Wm. O. Kimball, E. K. Harding, A. C. Palmer, Rev. Wm. Hart, ea. \$2; Cash, \$1..... | 72 00 |        |
| Freeport—Mrs. E. F. Harrington, Biddeford—R. W. Chapman, \$15; Charles A. Shaw, Mrs. O. H. Hobson, ea. \$5; T. H. Cole, \$2;   | 10 00 |        |
| G. N. Weymouth, Dr. B. M. Towle, Dr. T. Haley, ea. \$1.....  |       | 30 00  |
| Saco—Mrs. Philip Eastman, Mrs. James Towle, ea. \$5; E. Burnham, \$3; Thos. Lowell, \$2; Mrs. Baxter, Thos. Brand, J. W. Burrows, C. Boothby, L. N. Cheney, Mrs. S. Stacy, Mrs. Enos Jordan, ea. \$1.....  |       | 22 00  |
|  |       | 169 00 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE.   |       |        |
| By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$89.50.)   |       |        |
| Dover—Mrs. Wm. Hale, \$10; Miss Sarah Green, Mrs. M. J. Martin, Mrs. R. S. Foolman, ea. \$5; Dr. N. Low, Mrs. Moses Paul, Calvin Hale, ea. \$2; W. Waldron, J. A. Home, ea. \$1....  |       | 33 00  |
| Portsmouth—Charles E. Myers, Dr. Daniel Pierce, Hon. Ich-  |       |        |

|  |        |  |            |
|--|--------|--|------------|
| bod Goodwin, Mrs. Dr. Burroughs, ea. \$10; Mrs. W. E. Williams, Miss Parot, ea. \$5; Mrs. Eliza Haven, \$3; W. H. Martyn, \$2.50.....  | 56 50  | <i>New Brunswick</i> —John Clark, David Bishop, ea. \$10.....  | 20 00      |
|  | 89 00  |  | 68 00      |
| <b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>  |        | <b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>   |            |
| By Rev. D. C. Haynes, (\$240.00.)  |        | <i>Philadelphia</i> —George W. Childs, toward sending a minister and his family to Liberia, by Miss D. L. Dix, \$100; F. G. Schultz, \$50.....   | 150 00     |
| <i>Newburyport</i> —Capt. Micajah Lunt, \$50; Wm. Cushing, Esq., \$25; Mrs. L. M. Hale, \$30; Sunday, William Stone, J. L. Hale, ea. \$5; Mrs. Banister, \$2.....  | 112 00 | <b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>   |            |
| <i>Lowell</i> —A. L. Brooks, Dr. L. Keese, ea. \$25; W. E. Livingston, Wm. A. Burke, ea. \$20; Miss Mary E. Godden, \$10; H. H. Wilder, S. Kidder, R. Kitson, Dea. S. G. Mack, Edward Tufts, ea. \$5; J. Coggin, \$2; E. P. Wood, \$1.....   | 128 00 | <i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous.....  | 217 30     |
|  | 240 00 | <b>ILLINOIS.</b>   |            |
| <b>CONNECTICUT.</b>  |        | By Rev. Geo. S. Ingalls, (\$182.00.)   |            |
| By Rev. D. C. Haynes, (\$226.00.)  |        | <i>Jacksonville</i> —Rev. John Mathers, Miss Annie Brown, Mrs. S. Wiswall, Mrs. E. C. Dunkin, ea. \$5; Mrs. Mary E. Wiswall, to const. her husband, HENRY C. WISWALL, a L. M., \$30.....   | 50 00      |
| <i>New Haven</i> —Elihu Atwater, \$30; Rev. Dr. Woolsey, Mrs. A. Heaton, Timothy Bishop, Charles Atwater, N. Peck, Misses Geary, Henry White, Mrs. Fellowes, D. H. Wilcox, Samuel Bruce, O. B. North, Hon. J. E. English, ea. \$10; Benj. Noyes, Hon. Moses Tyler, ea. \$5; C. B. Whittlesey, Mrs. C. A. Ingersoll, ea. \$3; M. G. Elliot, E. B. Bowditch, ea. \$2.....  | 160 00 | <i>Jerseyville</i> —Col. Wm. H. Fulkerson, to send some worthy and industrious black man to Africa as his home, \$100; Judge George E. Warren, Mrs. Dorsey and Son, P. D. Cheney, J. M. Bacon, Judge Joseph G. Scott, ea. \$5; Wm. J. Hereman, Dea. Stille, ea. \$2; John L. Terrell, A. A. McKeynolds, W. H. Fogg, ea. \$1..... | 132 00     |
| <i>New London</i> —Robert Colt, Misses Lockwood, Miss Jane S. Richards, Misses Weaver, Henry P. Haven, W. C. Crump, Mrs. G. R. Lewis, Rev. Dr. McEwen, ea. \$10; Mrs. Colby Chew, \$3; Dea. Daniel Latham, \$6; Rev. Dr. Hallam, Mrs. Billings, James Newcomb, Sarah A. Newcomb, Miss C. E. Rainey, Mrs. Lydia Learned, Dea. P. C. Turner, ea. \$5; Charles A. Weaver, \$3; Rev. J. C. Foster, \$2; Isaac Knowles, Leander Lewis, ea. \$1..... | 180 00 | <b>MICHIGAN.</b>   |            |
|  | 296 00 | <i>Harvey</i> —Rev. Joseph Harvey, D. D.....   | 10 00      |
| <b>NEW YORK.</b>   |        | <b>FOR REPOSITORY.</b>   |            |
| By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$109.00.)  |        | <i>MAINE</i> — <i>Portland</i> —Washington Ryan, to July 1, 1873, by Rev. J. K. Converse.....  | 1 00       |
| <i>New York City</i> —Miss Mary Bronson, \$50; Burr Wakeman, \$25. <i>Jamaica, L. I.</i> —John N. Brinkerhoff, Elbert A. Brinkerhoff, ea. \$15, to const. their pastor, Rev. JOHN G. VAN SLYKE, a L. M., \$30; Rev. John G. Van Slyke, \$2.....  | 32 00  | <i>NEW HAMPSHIRE</i> — <i>Portsmouth</i> —Capt. J. L. Pray, to July 1, 1873, \$1; Col. Pillow, to July 1, 1872, \$1. <i>Dover</i> —Dr. N. Low, to Jan. 1, 1872, \$1, by Rev. J. K. Converse. <i>Mount Vernon</i> —J. A. Starrett, to April 1, 1873, \$1.....   | 4 00       |
|  | 109 00 | <i>CONNECTICUT</i> — <i>Buckingham</i> —Mrs. P. S. Wells, to May 1, 1872. <i>NEW YORK</i> — <i>New York City</i> —William Tracy, to Jan. 1, 1873, \$5; Moses H. Ferdinand, to Jan. 1, 1873, \$1.....   | 6 00       |
| <b>NEW JERSEY.</b>   |        | <i>GEORGIA</i> — <i>Savannah</i> —Samuel Gordon, to Aug. 1, 1873, by John W. Good.....   | 1 12       |
| By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$68.00.)   |        | <i>ILLINOIS</i> — <i>Greenville</i> —J. C. Pinneo, to Dec. 1, 1872, by Rev. G. S. Ingalls.....   | 1 00       |
| <i>Trenton</i> —B. Gummere, Thos. J. Stryker, ex-Chancellor Green, Third Presb. Ch., ea. \$10; John S. Chambers, \$5; Miss Howell, \$3.....  | 48 00  | <i>LOUISIANA</i> — <i>Thibodauxville</i> —Rev. Henry Grimes, to June 1, 1873, \$1. <i>Assumption</i> —Rev. John Jones, Rev. George Armistead, ea. 1, to July 1, 1873, by Col. A. Sidney Robertson.....   | 3 00       |
|  |        | <b>Repository</b> .....  | 17 12      |
|  |        | <b>Donations</b> .....   | 1,312 50   |
|  |        | <b>Miscellaneous</b> .....   | 217 30     |
|  |        | <b>Total</b> .....   | \$1,546 92 |

JUL 1872

# AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

## LIFE DIRECTORS.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1840. HON. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS.....Conn.         | 1858. REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.....Conn.       |
| 1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq.....E. I.           | 1858. REV. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D.....Mass.      |
| 1840. REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D.....Conn.        | 1860. HON. WILLIAM NASH.....Vt.              |
| 1841. FRANCIS GRIFFIN, Esq.....Miss.            | 1864. DR. ALEXANDER GUY.....Ohio.            |
| 1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL.D.....N. Y.       | 1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq.....Pa.              |
| 1845. REV. WM. McLAIN, D. D.....D. C.           | 1869. CHAUNCEY ROSE, Esq.....Ind.            |
| 1846. HERMAN CAMP, Esq.....N. Y.                | 1869. HENRY ROSE, Esq.....N. Y.              |
| 1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D.....N. J. | 1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.....Ind.   |
| 1852. JAMES HALL, M. D.....Md.                  | 1869. JOSEPH HENRY, LL.D.....D. C.           |
| 1852. HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.....N. Y.           | 1869. DR. CHARLES H. NICHOLS.....D. C.       |
| 1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.....E. I.           | 1869. REV. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D. D.....N. Y.   |
| 1853. HON. ALBERT FEARING.....Mass.             | 1869. REV. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D.....N. Y.  |
| 1854. REV. RALPH R. GURLEY.....D. C.            | 1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq.....N. J.            |
| 1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq.....N. Y.                 | 1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D.....N. J. |
| 1858. DR. CHARLES B. NEW.....Miss.              | 1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.....N. Y.   |

## DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1872.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Caleb S. Henry, D. D., Hon. Orris S. Ferry, Hon. Julius L. Strong.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes, Dr. Henry Lyon.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Bishop Edmund S. Jones, D. D., Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Hon. Joshua M. Van Cort, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., Rev. John T. Duffield, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton.

## FORM OF REQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it, that it can be easily identified.)

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO LIBERIA.

From Liverpool on the 6th, 18th, 24th, and 30th of each month.—LETTERS, each half ounce, or fraction thereof, sixteen cents. NEWSPAPERS, each, four cents. BOOK PACKETS, under four ounces, twelve cents.

From the United States.—LETTERS, each, in ten cent stamped envelopes, as required by postal laws, addressed to Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C. NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS free through Colonization Rooms.

CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, people of color residing in the United States.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M. on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

Not for Record  
J. B. Smith